

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.
Of Waubesa.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Of Watouah.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
Louis P. Harvey.
Of Rock.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAM'L D. EASTING.
Of Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE.
Of Brown.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
G. Van Steenwyk.
Of Columbia.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HANS C. HEG.
Of Racine.

FOR SUT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.
Of Omm.

Pro-Slavery Democracy.

Some weeks ago we alluded to an opinion expressed in the Madison Patriot that the African slave trade was a missionary enterprise, and that the people of Africa who were torn from their homes, put under the hatches of a filthy vessel, herded together, and transported to the rice and cotton fields of the southern part of this country, and there compelled to unending and unrequited toil during their lives, were benefited thereby. That paper quoted the report to a church in the south of the number of conversions to christianity, among these people, to show these benefits. We had the temerity to state that the Patriot meant that an inference should be drawn from this, that the piratical slave trade was considered by the editor to be a christian institution. We were treated to a lengthy reply in which such inference was utterly repudiated. But what was meant by the editor in thus glossing over the slave trade, and publishing its advantages to the negro race, were never able to make out, unless he did hold to the opinion that the slave trade is a good thing, and ought to be promoted. We believe now that he thinks so—else his publication of the fact stated, and the opinions accompanying it, were senseless. We have not, therefore, the least doubt that the editor of the Patriot is in favor of the reopening of the slave trade, and that he is cautiously preparing the democratic party to take that position.

Since that time, the same writer has published an essay in which he palliated and justified the existence of slavery in a similar way—declaring that it was an institution ordained by God; not questioned by the Savior; recognized by the Apostles; and that the Bible does not condemn it. We again were led to believe that he was apologizing for slavery, and ventured to suggest that he could not object to the inference that he considered slavery a christian institution. But he says that this is not so—that he has published no opinion on the subject. This is singular. If he means nothing by these publications, why does he trouble the public with them? It is also very strange that in every instance, and in all his arguments, he palliates slavery, and appears as its champion against those who attack it; if he is neutral, and is merely anxious to see impartial justice done, his manner is very much against him, and the plain dealing public will soon set him down, if he does not change his tactics, as a pro-slavery democrat.

With this denial the editor goes into a lengthy discussion on the Bible question of slavery, and comes to the conclusion that God and the Bible sanction it—that prophets and priests of old consented; but again the logical result is avoided; he does not say, therefore, slavery is a divine institution. He is too much of a Jesuit for that—he cunningly therefore, leaves the conclusion to be made in the mind of his readers.

We do not propose to follow him in his discussion on the Bible further than this, that Christ teaches that we should do as we would be done by; this simple proposition uproots all slavery and its concomitant evils. No man who is sane would ask another man to enslave him. It needs no argument to sustain it, and requires no explanation. We commend it to the editor of the Patriot for his study the next time he is inclined to Biblical investigation.

As to his denunciation of our fanaticism because we have called his opinions *atheistic*, we have only to say that he who will sell a man and attempt to justify it, or defend the traffic in men, cannot believe in a God of Justice. If you buy a man you purchase his mind and body; all his faculties are yours to do with as you would with other property. As man's soul is a part of God and his moral nature is allied to God, "made in his image." You sell a part of God when you make merchandise of a man. No one can reduce a human being to "slavery, or defend the act, who believes that man has a soul thus allied to the Divine Nature, or who has faith in the existence of a just and true God.

The editor of the Patriot may make the application.

CORRECT THE NAME.—We notice that the Manitowish Tribune and the Delevan Northrup publish the name of our candidate for Secretary of State as *Lewis P. Harvey*. It should be *Louis P. Harvey*. We hope those papers, and others, if they have fallen into the same error, will correct this mistake, at least in the ballots, for we would not like to have a democratic board of canvassers bent Mr. H. on a merely technical error.

Neglect not an old acquaintance for he may prove a true friend when needed.

THE GLOVER RESCUE CASE.—D. A. J. Upham, Esq., U. S. district attorney, this morning filed with the supreme court of this state, the mandate of the U. S. supreme court, reversing the decision of this court, in the matter of Sherman M. Booth, held for violation of the fugitive slave law in the rescue of Glover.

If our supreme court obeys this mandate, Booth of course will be returned to the custody of the United States Marshal, from which he was discharged by the decision which has been reversed. If the court does not obey this mandate, then it will become the duty of the United States authorities to enforce it with all the power belonging to the general government.—*Madison Patriot.*

The Patriot does not tell us what this mandate is, whether it is a mere remittitur informing the supreme court of this state of the action of the United States supreme court in the case, or whether it directs our supreme court to act upon the matter and give judgment in accordance with that of the United States supreme court. If it is a mere notice of what has been done and nothing more, it is a very harmless instrument, and our court will not be under the necessity of taking any further notice of it. If it contains any direction to our supreme court, then it may or may not become the subject of future action by this court. The reversal, if it had any effect whatever, places the case in the same situation it was in before our supreme court decided it, with this exception, that our court and the United States court have each given judgment upon the question involved. There is one more fact of which we are not informed by the Patriot, that is which of the Booth cases has been reversed. If it be the first, it is so much waste paper, and deserves no consideration whatever, because it can in no way affect Booth or any body else. That case it will be remembered was a *habeas corpus* to discharge Booth from imprisonment under the commitment of Winfield Smith, United States court commissioner. The last case is the one in which he was discharged from imprisonment by the judgment of the district court, for the offense for which Commissioner Smith committed him to prison and from which he was discharged in the first case. Presuming, however, that the mandate is in the last case, we will state our views upon the effect which this reversal will or ought to have upon our supreme court, and what it will or ought to do in the matter.

As we understand the case there was no question decided by our supreme court which the United States supreme court has any jurisdiction to review, even admitting that it has appellate jurisdiction over the judgments of state courts in any possible case. All that our supreme court did or could decide, that is, the only point in judgment was, that Booth was not, by the indictment in the district court, under which he was convicted, charged with any crime, over which the federal courts have jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Crawford, who delivered the opinion of the court, 3 Wis. Reports p. 183, says—"Viewing this case as it is presented by the return, I am of opinion, that the relator is entitled to be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Milwaukee county, inasmuch as the record of conviction and sentence from the district court of the United States for this district, by which his imprisonment is sought to be justified, presents no conviction and sentence of an offense which that court had jurisdiction over."

If any of our readers desire they can read the decision of the court, in this case, and see for themselves that the ground upon which the judgment was given, was that the district court had convicted Booth and sentenced him to imprisonment for an act which was not made criminal by any act of congress, and which if criminal, it had no jurisdiction to try him for. The invalidity of the fugitive slave act, so called, or any other act of congress, was not passed upon by our courts, in this case, and of course there was no judgment against its validity; it was necessary as we understand the matter, before the power of review could legally or constitutionally be exercised by the United States supreme court. But this slave-holders' court notwithstanding this want of jurisdiction, without having obtained any return to the writ of error from our supreme court, in its anxiety to obey the behests, and do the bidding of its masters, have proceeded to examine the case upon a copy of the record procured from the clerk of our supreme court, by some private individual, and to reverse the solemn judgment of our supreme court, after it had refused to make any return, and directed its clerk not to make any in the case. To our mind the course for our supreme court is plain, it ought, and we doubt not will refuse, to give any attention whatever to the judgment of the United States supreme court reversing the judgment which it has given, upon a matter exclusively within its own jurisdiction, and over which it has decided that the United States supreme court had no jurisdiction, by refusing to make any return to the writ of error issued out of that court. It will not admit for a moment that the supreme court of the United States can obtain jurisdiction of a suit decided by it, in any way other than by a return made under its direction. It will not, after refusing to make a return, stultify itself by proceeding to a rehearing of the case, or by obeying any mandate of the United States supreme court in the matter. It will not admit for a moment that its judgment has been reversed; but it will either treat the matter with the silent contempt it deserves, or by an affirmative act declare its former judgment still in force.

SHOOTING PARTISANS IN LOUISIANA.—Under date of the 30th ult., the Greensburg (La.) Imperial publishes the following letter from Oxyka:

"Our quiet little town was thrown into great excitement this morning, by a very unjust and unprovoked attack of one Dr. Baxter, black pioner. He, this morning, about sunrise, made an attack with a double barreled gun on the hotel of Mr. Pierson, and shot twice at him and his family and also some five or six ladies that were stopping there. But fortunately, Mr. Pierson immediately jumped into the house and secured a double-barreled gun, and shot him twice in the back while he was running from the house, some five shots taking effect. Dr. Baxter, although wounded, would have been mobbed, had he not made good his escape below the state line."

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

I am authorized to say that the sending Gen. Scott to the Pacific coast is simply to prevent complications in the San Juan affair. It implies no censure upon Gen. Harney. Gen. Scott was selected because of experience and clear judgment, and because there was no other General who could be sent to supersede in rank General Harney without implying disapprobation. The administration does not apprehend any serious difficulty, and hopes the British government will be brought to see our undoubted right to the island of San Juan. Lord Lyons had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day in regard to the island of San Juan. His lordship is of the opinion that the questions in dispute between the two governments will be satisfactorily arranged.

Judge Douglas is here. He denounces openly in public places the article in the Constitution replying to his popular sovereignty article in Harper's Magazine. It has so ruffled his temper that he calls the writer a liar. Brown, of the Constitution, openly declares Judge Black the author. It is said that the First Comptroller Gov. Medill is to proceed to-morrow to Ohio, to canvass the state, to counteract the effect of Douglas' speeches.—*Special Despatch to N. Y. Herald.*

WHY GERMANS AND INTELLECTUAL LABORING MEN ARE REPUBLICANS.—The German Republicans of Wheeling, Va., gave a musical serenade to the 25th ult. to Senator Caldwell, who lives three miles and a half from the city, to signify the gratification it gave them to learn of the honorable position which had recently been tendered him, and which still more honorably and manfully he had accepted in the ranks of the "great republican party."

"No wonder," said the senator in reply, "that you Germans and other laboring men, feel an interest in the progress, and in the final ascendancy of the principles of the republican party. It is emphatically the party of the white and democratic party in the country. The democratic party is the favorite party of the aristocratic element in our government, while it promotes the interest and follows the dicta of the oligarchical body of southern slaveholders, to the prejudice of the interests of free white working men, the republican party has made the interests of our working men, our small producers in the soil and in the workshops, its fundamental basis. It was a puzzle to him how any man who wrought with his hands, and who valued the dignity of the sweat of his brow, could waver in his choice between the principles of the two great parties. Free labor never could be honorable, never could command respect to which it was entitled, whenever it was discriminated against, as between it and free labor. Whenever it was degraded to the level of compulsory slave labor, or as it had been by the democratic party, subordinated, it must partake of the degradations of slave labor. Every man ought to be able to see this. The great

principles of the republican party were the same that Henry Clay had contended for in his life time, viz: encouragement to the labor of free white working men, whether tillers of the soil, mechanics, or manufacturers. So plain were these facts becoming in the eyes of the people, and so tired were they now of the disasters and prostrations which have been brought upon the industrial interests of the country, through the principles of the democratic party, that they are about to rise up in their strength, and hurl their oppressors from the places which they have so unworthily occupied."

WALKING ON THE WATER.—SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT AT TORONTO.—The announcement, although made by a well known resident of Toronto, that he had invented an apparatus whereby he was enabled to walk upon the water, was received with some caution. Since then, in the presence of several members of the press, Mr. Hickok has given evidence of his ability to do all that he promised. On Saturday afternoon, the 19th inst., he proceeded to the Don Station, with some amount of curiosity upon his mind as to the result of the trial. None of them expected that Mr. Hickok would travel at a great speed or that his new-fangled invention would enable him to dance to the music of the waves, had there been any where to dance to. But on arriving at the spot indicated, the best possible evidence was furnished that it would enable him to walk upon the water, for there he was in the middle of the Don, making his way against the current, which at this place runs rather quickly. He soon neared the party and when within speaking distance, turned round with the greatest possible ease. He had in his hand a small pole, scarcely large enough to afford him any assistance, so far as preserving his balance was concerned. That he could do without it was soon proved, for he threw it from him, receiving in lieu thereof, from a man who accompanied him in a boat, a walking stick of ordinary size. He commenced his return down the river, proceeding very steadily, and almost as quickly as a pedestrian upon dry land when walking at a moderate pace. Before going far he threw the stick from him, but shortly afterwards resumed the pole. To the lookers-on, he appeared to do quite as well without it. When nearly out of sight he retraced his steps, and again came opposite the party. In reply to a question asked, he said he was not at all fatigued. After promending for a few moments more, having been on the water at least half an hour, he got into the boat and was rowed to land.

The apparatus used by Mr. Hickok is the first he has made, so that, as in all new things, there is room for improvement. The fact is established that a man may, with this invention, walk upon the water, and there is nothing to indicate that the feat is attended with any peculiar difficulty. It appears quite as easy as walking on snow-shoes, the motion of which it somewhat resembles. Anybody can do it. It may be, that before long, the boy will become a favorite place of resort, when our citizens upon a summer evening, seek refuge from the heat and dust of the city; and the unpolluted breezes of the lake, or that the shining path marked out upon the waters, by the beams of the silvery moon, will become a fashionable promenade. No stones will be there to vex those troubled with tender feet, no bruises can be done, and no danger is to be apprehended from carelessly driven cabs, or viciously going dogs. But whether this can be put to press or not, the invention is doubtless capable of being put to useful purposes. In Venice how great an acquisition it would be? There if a man wants to call upon a neighbor over the way, he has to hire a boat, but with Mr. Hickok's invention, the individual who should do that, would soon come to be looked upon in the same light as the lout, who called a cab to convey him across the street. In the crossing of armies over rivers, and in passing the remains of a new country, like that traversed by the California emigrant, it will be invaluable. The shoes are of tin we understand, about four feet long, and can easily be packed into a small space. We have no information as to the mechanism employed, and we presume that will remain a secret till it is patented, but if any one doubts that the feat can be done, he can satisfy himself by witnessing the public exhibition of his powers which Mr. Hickok intends giving on Tuesday next.—*Toronto Globe.*

SAVING PROPERTY AT FINES.—Many strangers who witnessed the great fire of last week, wondered why the crowds of people did not save the lumber that was consumed, by taking hold and carrying in out of danger. There were enough spectators they said, to have moved millions of feet to places of safety in an hour's active work. That is what would have been done, they stated in any of the towns in the country, which we presume is true. But these people from the rural districts are not acquainted with the fashions that prevail in large cities, where the most untold fires of iron and steel, to play rowdy, and get drunk in opportunity offices. If any of them are asked to help save property, they either shrink off or charge more for their services than all the property they save is worth.—We saw some instances of this during the late fire. One man asked some Irish laborers to help him throw into the street a lot of canvas flaps. A few took hold and threw perhaps fifty dollars' worth into the street for him. Since then more than five hundred Irishmen have claimed pay for working for him—each claiming that he labored a certain number of hours, and demanding various sums from 75 cents up to \$25. When we saw him on Saturday afternoon, he had paid out to the lying rascals over \$150, and was surrounded by a ravenous mob clamoring for more money. Another man who had a few boards removed said that each one had cost him over a dollar, and that he expected to be besieged for a month to come.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We have witnessed precisely the same state of things in Milwaukee. When we were burned out in 1854, claims were presented for at least \$200 by those who had saved \$100 worth of type. We consider it cheaper to let your property burn up.—*Wisconsin.*

THE POPE AND HIS PREMIER.—A private letter from Rome thus describes the Pope and premier:

"Day before yesterday I saw his Holiness. It was in his library at the Vatican. He takes snuff, has a fever sore on his leg, does not stand or walk much, is 67 years old, very corpulent, and seems truly to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities. He does not do much, is regarded as near his time, and the cardinals begin to look for his shoes.

"Antonelli, whose office at the Vatican is directly above the Pope's room, is really the Pope. He is a man of 45 years of age, active, shrewd, clever, with a good address and engaging manners, and words all the time like a politician; he is a Temporal affairs occupy him solely; he knows and little for anything else. Religion he leaves entirely to the professors of it."

Théophile Fluke joins his vocations as a democratic editor those of a Universalist minister. Collector Baker, of Philadelphia, arranged to give Théophile an office in the customs, but now refuses on the ground of the applicant's religious heterodoxy. Well, this proves part of Fluke's creed, he is receiving punishment in this world for the sin of lococoism.—*Louisville Journal.*

Correspondence of the Gazette.

Letter from Minnesota.

ANOKA, Sept. 19, 1859.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I left your city a few days since for the northwest by way of Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, and I never passed through the Wisconsin valley when things looked as discouraging as now. Dust and drouth and the effects of the frost everywhere met the eye. Corn, potatoes and buckwheat are almost a total failure, no fall feed for stock, and a small crop of hay for winter use. We reached Prairie du Chien "on time," and found the steamer Isaac in readiness, and ere long she was puffing away up the Mississippi, which at the present time is very low, and I could not help contrasting its present size with its dimensions last June, filling, as it did at that time, the entire valley from side to side, inundating many of the towns along its banks, and carrying in its course desolation to the hearts of many in the destruction of property—the result of many years anxiety and toil. In some cases the damages are repaired, but it will be many years before the effects of the great freshet of last June will have passed away.

At St. Anthony Falls two splendid bridges were swept away, one of which (the upper) has been rebuilt. At Anoka a fine structure across Rum River, built by Uncle Sam while Minnesota was a territory, was also carried away. This, also, is being rebuilt with a span of two hundred feet. At this place I met a party of English and southern gentlemen who had been on a sporting tour to the Red River of the North hunting buffalo. They had succeeded in capturing thirteen.

Passing from the Wisconsin valley, it would do your eyes good to look on Minnesota, green and fresh as May. By the way, did you ever know that Minnesota, when once relieved of her political embarrassments, her reckless, plundering, mercenary, democratic misrule, her railroad swindlers, and her bank frauds, and placed under the benign and salutary influence of a republican administration, will be the best and the most prosperous state in the great northwest? At present a grand struggle is going on here between these two opposing forces.

On the one hand are marshaled the friends of freedom and humanity, contending for the rights of man, and an honest administration of public affairs; on the other, the slave propagandists struggling to perpetuate their power and retain their plunder. The republicans insist on "land for the landless," the democracy on "niggers for the niggerless." The republicans of Minnesota are a unit, and will march in a solid column and keep step, to battle and to victory. The democrats are divided between Douglas' doctrine of popular sovereignty and Buchanan's doctrine that neither congress nor the people have power to prohibit slavery in the territories, but that the constitution by its own energy and vitality, allows and protects slavery throughout the entire public domain of the United States.

In most cases (not all) the democrats have united in support of the same candidates, held and kept together "by the cohesive power of public plunder." But we shall beat them, double or single; the people have no confidence in them; having been cheated and swindled, they will trust them with power no longer; and although they are rallying their forces and using all their old tricks and jugglery, and making a giant struggle to prevail, they will not succeed. They may be able to electrify and impart signs of life to the dead body of democracy, yet it will prove to be only the last convulsive throes of a "galvanic corpse." Minnesota will ere long be redeemed; in the meantime we shall have to subsist on the "faith of joys to come."

Yours, &c., G.

AMERICANISM IN NEW YORK.—The flag end of Americanism in New York got together in a state convention on Tuesday, and adopted the candidates on the democratic and republican tickets, half from each. It was about as decent a burial as they could well have.

The ticket adopted is as follows: Judge of the Court of Appeals—E. E. Davis, rep. Secretary of State—D. R. Floyd Jones, dem. Comptroller—B. Denison, rep. Treasurer—P. Dorsheimer, rep. Attorney General—Chas. J. Myers, rep. State Engineer—V. R. Richmond, dem. Canal Commissioner—W. J. Skinner, dem. State Prison Inspector—N. S. Elderkin, dem. Clerk of Court of Appeals—Chas. Hughes, rep.

Tooone of New York, moved that the report be accepted, and the candidates be ballotted for separately.

Objection was made to the candidate for treasurer "because he was a Dutchman," but he was finally swallowed by a vote of 90 to 60.

MR. SEWARD'S "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—The declaration laid down by Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, that there is such an "irrepressible conflict" between the institutions of slavery and free labor that one or the other must ultimately prevail throughout the Union, has been denounced by Douglas and others as a bloody and treasonable heresy. Mr. Everett, however, in his last oration on Webster, intimates that Mr. Seward is brandishing borrowed thunder, and that the doctrine in question had a much less heretical origin. Mr. Everett says:

"He [Mr. Webster] not only confidently anticipated what the lapse of seven years since his decease has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly organized territories of the Union would grow up into free states, but, in common with all or nearly all the states of the last generation, he believed that free labor would ultimately prevail throughout the country. He thought he saw that in the operation of the same causes, which have produced this result in the middle and eastern states, it was visibly taking place in the states north of the cotton-growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there, also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, free labor would eventually be found most productive, and would therefore be ultimately established."

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I am authorized to say that the sending Gen. Scott to the Pacific coast is simply to prevent complications in the San Juan affair. It implies no censure upon Gen. Harney. Gen. Scott was selected because of experience and clear judgment, and because there was no other General who could be sent to supersede in rank General Harney without implying disapprobation. The administration does not apprehend any serious difficulty, and hopes the British government will be brought to see our undoubted right to the island of San Juan. Lord Lyons had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day in regard to the island of San Juan. His lordship is of the opinion that the questions in dispute between the two governments will be satisfactorily arranged.

Judge Douglas is here. He denounces openly in public places the article in the Constitution replying to his popular sovereignty article in Harper's Magazine. It has so ruffled his temper that he calls the writer a liar. Brown, of the Constitution, openly declares Judge Black the author. It is said that the First Comptroller Gov. Medill is to proceed to-morrow to Ohio, to canvass the state, to counteract the effect of Douglas' speeches.—*Special Despatch to N. Y. Herald.*

WHY GERMANS AND INTELLECTUAL LABORING MEN ARE REPUBLICANS.—The German Republicans of Wheeling, Va., gave a musical serenade to the 25th ult. to Senator Caldwell, who lives three miles and a half from the city, to signify the gratification it gave them to learn of the honorable position which had recently been tendered him, and which still more honorably and manfully he had accepted in the ranks of the "great republican party."

"No wonder," said the senator in reply, "that you Germans and other laboring men, feel an interest in the progress, and in the final ascendancy of the principles of the republican party. It is emphatically the party of the white and democratic party in the country. The democratic party is the favorite party of the aristocratic element in our government, while it promotes the interest and follows the dicta of the oligarchical body of southern slaveholders, to the prejudice of the interests of free white working men, the republican party has made the interests of our working men, our small producers in the soil and in the workshops, its fundamental basis. It was a puzzle to him how any man who wrought with his hands, and who valued the dignity of the sweat of his brow, could waver in his choice between the principles of the two great parties. Free labor never could be honorable, never could command respect to which it was entitled, whenever it was discriminated against, as between it and free labor. Whenever it was degraded to the level of compulsory slave labor, or as it had been by the democratic party, subordinated, it must partake of the degradations of slave labor. Every man ought to be able to see this. The great

principles of the republican party were the same that Henry Clay had contended for in his life time, viz: encouragement to the labor of free white working men, whether tillers of the soil, mechanics, or manufacturers. So plain were these facts becoming in the eyes of the people, and so tired were they now of the disasters and prostrations which have been brought upon the industrial interests of the country, through the principles of the democratic party, that they are about to rise up in their strength, and hurl their oppressors from the places which they have so unworthily occupied."

WALKING ON THE WATER.—SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT AT TORONTO.—The announcement, although made by a well known resident of Toronto, that he had invented an apparatus whereby he was enabled to walk upon the water, was received with some caution. Since then, in the presence of several members of the press, Mr. Hickok has given evidence of his ability to do all that he promised. On Saturday afternoon, the 19th inst., he proceeded to the Don Station, with some amount of curiosity upon his mind as to the result of the trial. None of them expected that Mr. Hickok would travel at a great speed or that his new-fangled invention would enable him to dance to the music of the waves, had there been any where to dance to. But on arriving at the spot indicated, the best possible evidence was furnished that it would enable him to walk upon the water, for there he was in the middle of the Don, making his way against the current, which at this place runs rather quickly. He soon neared the party and when within speaking distance, turned round with the greatest possible ease. He had in his hand a small pole, scarcely large enough to afford him any assistance, so far as preserving his balance was concerned. That he could do without it was soon proved, for he threw it from him, receiving in lieu thereof, from a man who accompanied him in a boat, a walking stick of ordinary size. He commenced his return down the river, proceeding very steadily, and almost as quickly as a pedestrian upon dry land when walking at a moderate pace. Before going far he threw the stick from him, but shortly afterwards resumed the pole. To the lookers-on, he appeared to do quite as well without it. When nearly out of sight he retraced his steps, and again came opposite the party. In reply to a question asked, he said he was not at all fatigued. After promending for a few moments more, having been on the water at least half an hour, he got into the boat and was rowed to land.

The apparatus used by Mr. Hickok is the first he has made, so that, as in all new things, there is room for improvement. The fact is established that a man may, with this invention, walk upon the water, and there is nothing to indicate that the feat is attended with any peculiar difficulty. It appears quite as easy as walking on snow-shoes, the motion of which it somewhat resembles. Anybody can do it. It may be, that before long, the boy will become a favorite place of resort, when our citizens upon a summer evening, seek refuge from the heat and dust of the city; and the unpolluted breezes of the lake, or that the shining path marked out upon the waters, by the beams of the silvery moon, will become a fashionable promenade. No stones will be there to vex those troubled with tender feet, no bruises can be done, and no danger is to be apprehended from carelessly driven cabs, or viciously going dogs. But whether this can be put to press or not, the invention is doubtless capable of being put to useful purposes. In Venice how great an acquisition it would be? There if a man wants to call upon a neighbor over the way, he has to hire a boat, but with Mr. Hickok's invention, the individual who should do that, would soon come to be looked upon in the same light as the lout, who called a cab to convey him across the street. In the crossing of armies over rivers, and in passing the remains of a new country, like that traversed by the California emigrant, it will be invaluable. The shoes are of tin we understand, about four feet long, and can easily be packed into a small space

